



What more need for "preparedness" now than last year, or the year before that, or in any preceding year of the past century? If we manage to keep the peace among ourselves, assault from the outside is a possibility negligible in its remoteness.

SURELY it is "gall" on the part of Republicans to criticize the Wilson administration for lack of "preparedness." We certainly have all the "preparedness" that almost fifty years of continuous Republican rule provided for the country.

THE Army and Navy people are extremely modest in their demands. The Army board asks for a permanent expenditure of more than three hundred millions per year and the Navy board wants more than two hundred millions spent annually on the navy—more than five hundred millions on the army and navy for each year! Let them ask; but what fools the people, who pay, would be to grant their requests!

THE indications are promising that the Republicans are going to have a very bitter fight over the nomination for Congress in this district. It has been "tipped off" to us that not a one of the trio of candidates from St. Francois county "have a look in." In due time the bosses will have a man from Perry county get into the fight and hand him the nomination. That's the story that has been told us.

THE lower house of Congress has passed an act debarring from interstate commerce the products made in whole or in part by children under fourteen years in workshops and factories, and under sixteen years in mines and quarries. The intent of the act is all right, perhaps; but why make it a Federal law? Are not the states, to which the right of police belongs, possessed of sufficient righteousness to guard the welfare of the citizen in domestic matters? I don't like it that a professedly Democratic house votes for a still further extension of the already overgrown police power assumed by the general government. Unless a halt is called in such legislation, we may prepare for the abolition of State rule, the centralization of all power at Washington, and the Federal despotism that is sure to follow. Old-time Jeffersonian Democracy seems to be ready for the scrap-heap, but I would prefer to have Republicans, rather than Democrats, cast it over among the rubbish.

Says Government Should Handle Railroads.

In an interesting article in the February number of the "World's Work" on "The Government and the Railroads," Otto H. Kahn, one of the heads of the big banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., expresses some striking and original views. Mr. Kahn takes the stand that government regulation of the transportation lines is preferable to government ownership, but declares the present system faulty. He holds one national authority should have sole charge of regulating rates and other matters affecting interstate lines, and that neither State Legislatures nor Commissions should have any jurisdiction over such carriers, excepting the exercise of certain administrative, police or public welfare powers within well defined limits. The Interstate Commerce Commission as at present constituted is swamped with more work than any seven men can possibly perform.

Mr. Kahn enunciates the idea that the national functions and character of railroads are analogous to those of national banks and that they should be handled in the same manner. "The formula and principle of the banking and currency legislation, viz., a strong, effective and controlling central federal board in Washington, relieved from detail work and from certain essentially conflicting functions (which should be conferred upon a separate body,) with regional boards according to geographic groupings might prove exactly suited to railroad legislation. The same body which determines earnings by fixing rates should be charged with the responsibility of hearing and determining wage disputes between railroads and their employees, or, if that be not practicable, then at least with the duty of giving full weight and consideration to all factors that go to enhance the cost of operating railroads, such as legislative enactments like the Full Crew Law, increased taxation, advance in wages, etc."

The financier also makes the point that it should be the successful business man, and not the failure, whose advice should be sought in government matters. Yet there is no country where the views of representatives of business are so little heeded and so frequently rebuffed where legislation affecting economic, industrial and

financial matters is framed. He says: "Let us have no patience with the presumption that men who, mostly from small beginnings, have fought their way to the top after having passed through the hard and searching test and discipline of business, are to be ignored or distrusted in the shaping of the industrial and economic policies of the country, because of alleged incapacity or unwillingness to take a broad and patriotic view of national questions directly or indirectly affecting their own interests. Let us lend no countenance to the presumption that patriotism, virtue, and knowledge reside primarily with those who have been unsuccessful, those who have no practical experience of business, nor yet, be it said with all respect, with those who are politicians or office holders."

Narrow Escape.

(Centerville Outlook.)

In attempting to ford Big Creek at Sabula, on last Thursday about noon, Louis Barton, the mail carrier bound for Sabula with the mail and three passengers, got into deep water and the hack was upset and the passengers, Mr. H. R. Taylor of this place, and Mrs. Everett Lester and her five-year-old daughter were precipitated into the rushing torrent of water. When the hack started to turn over they all got out the best they could, Mr. Barton and Mrs. Lester on the lower side of the hack and Mr. Taylor on the upper side with the child clasped in his arms. Mr. Barton being closer to the bank and somewhat out of the swiftest part of the current rescued the mother more easily than did Mr. Taylor the little child, he being in deeper and swifter water and compelled to take down the current to escape the horses who had lost their footing and were fast being borne down upon him. He finally got close enough to the bank some distance below there to catch an overhanging bush and passed the child to Mr. Barton and then with both hands free he soon got out of the water. The mother and child were turned over to Mrs. Collins and daughter who provided them with dry clothing. Of course no thought was given the team and they soon disappeared from sight but as soon as Mrs. Lester and child were rescued a search was started for the team and they were found nearly a quarter of a mile below the ford in a drowning condition and were gotten out. The hack was almost totally wrecked and the mail lost, as was also Mrs. Lester's purse, which contained several dollars, and her suitcase. Late that afternoon the mail pouch from Centerville and Mrs. Lester's suitcase were found, but her purse and the Lesterville mail sack have not been found. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Barton both had on two heavy overcoats and it appears almost like a miracle that they all escaped with their lives. They would have probably crossed in safety had it not been for the breaking of a hook on one of the singletrees about the time the hack reached the deepest part of the stream.

Teachers' Examination.

The next regular examination will be held in the public school building, Ironton, Friday and Saturday, March 3d and 4th, 1916.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS—FIRST DAY.

Geography, 8 to 9:30 A. M.
Language, 9 to 10:30 A. M.
Algebra, 10 to 11:30 A. M.
Orthography, 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

Grammar, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Arithmetic, 2:30 to 4 P. M.
Literature, 2:30 to 5 P. M.
Reading, 4:30 to 6 P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Civil Government, 8 to 9:30 A. M.
U. S. History, 9 to 10:30 A. M.
Agriculture, 10 to 11:30 A. M.

Adv. Science, 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
Physiology, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Pedagogy, 2:30 to 4 P. M.
Adv. History, 3:30 to 6 P. M.

G. W. HANSON, Sup't.

Should the High School be more Practical?

There are many people who think our public schools are not practical enough, and I concur with them in this opinion. Perhaps no one better than the teachers themselves know the faults of the public school system. The rapid revision of the courses of study in the High Schools in Missouri has been in many cases in direct opposition to public sentiment. Many people who are saying that the schools should be more practical are ready to oppose any expenditure of money for the purpose of making them more practical.

Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments require considerable money for equipment, and can only be installed in a building that is adequate for such purposes.

The Ironton High School is making an effort to be practical. The pupils are taught book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, agriculture, American History, Current Events, and Applied English. The High School is conducted in three small rooms; hence the addition of Manual Training and Domestic Science to the curriculum is under our present conditions absolutely impossible. Many people in Ironton are beginning to feel the need of a separate building for the High School. This is needed to furnish ample rooms for Domestic Science, Manual Training, and commercial courses; and also an auditorium where all school entertainments could be held for both the primary pupils and High School students. With a good auditorium many public programs, debates, etc., could be held.

The High School is fast becoming over-crowded. Four years ago last September the enrollment was 26, for the present year it is 70, more than 2½ times the enrollment in 1912. We now have all the students that we can

accommodate with our present quarters. With an increase of from 15 to 18 students next year we would not be able to accommodate all the students who will desire a High School education. We are maintaining a first class High School, but should our small rooms for the four upper grades become too much over crowded the state superintendent of schools will refuse to approve the work of the High School and as a result the Ironton schools would lose the State aid that we are now receiving and also we could no longer maintain the Teachers' Training Course which means much to the young people of Ironton and Iron county.

After the year 1918 all prospective teachers will be compelled to secure at least a High School education before they will be allowed to teach even in the rural schools. The question arises will we be ready to meet the needs of the hour or shall we permit our young people to be educated in the High Schools of other towns? If this happens there will be much less demand for property and real estate than we find to-day.

We can build a small building for the High School at a very moderate increase of taxes; perhaps not more than twenty cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation would be necessary and that would be needed for a period of only 15 or 20 years.

This, however, is a question which concerns us all. Do we want to keep the High School permanently in the community? Some people have said that the University has too much to do with determining the courses of study for the High Schools of Missouri. There is a move on foot to remove this control and allow the High Schools to teach anything that is for the best interests of the school. Will we be ready for these changes when they come? What plans will we have for our local High School? Will we be fully acquainted with the needs of the boys and girls of Ironton, and will we have a well-equipped building, such as is necessary for a more practical type of education? A STUDENT.

Sheriff's Sale Under Deed of Trust.

Whereas, Jacob L. Koch and Nellie M. Koch his wife, and John D. Koch and Martha M. Koch, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 3d day of October, 1912, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, in Book 62, at page 22, did convey to B. P. Burnham, trustee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the County of Iron and State of Missouri, to wit:

Beginning at a corner on the west line of the John Lewis Survey, No. 2141, from which a sycamore, 9 inches, bears north 42 and one-half degrees, west 56 links, a red oak, 16 inches, north 81 degrees, west 80 links; thence north 22 degrees, east 3 chains to the middle line of section 8; thence west on the middle line of section 8 nineteen chains to a corner; thence south 23 1/2 chains to a corner; thence east 27 chains to a corner; thence north 21 1/2 chains to a corner, from which the real estate of the old Sam Irwin house, where formerly Frank Decker lived, bears south 39 and one-fourth degrees west, the flue on the west end of the David Palmer house, north 42 and one-fourth degrees east; thence north 79 degrees west 10.80 chains to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less, and being part of the south half of section 8, and a part of the John Lewis Survey, No. 2141, all in township 34, north, of range 3 east, and being the same property conveyed to Dallas Decker by Jefferson L. Moyer and wife by deed dated September 5, 1885, and recorded in Book 39, at page 88, Land Records of Iron County, Mo. Also the following tract to wit: it being part of the south half of section 8 and John Lewis Survey, No. 2141, in township 34, north, of range 3 east, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 8; thence north 21 1/2 chains to a corner heretofore established; thence north 36 and one-fourth degrees west, 9.70 chains to a corner set a stake from which a white oak, 14 inches in diameter, bears north 15 degrees, west 3 links; thence north 79 degrees west 31.20 chains to a stake from which a cedar tree of the old Sam Irwin house, where Frank Decker lived on January 22, 1887, bears south 39 and one-fourth degrees west; also flue on the west end of David Palmer's house bears north 43 and one-fourth degrees east; thence south one-half degree west 23.32 chains to a stake, from which a cedar tree, 10 inches, bears north 23 and one-half degrees east 11 links, and a cedar tree of 6 inches in diameter bears south 27 and one-half degrees east 38 links; thence east 13.66 chains to a corner heretofore established; thence south 11.66 chains to set a rock, from which a pine oak, 7 inches, bears south 18 and one-half degrees west 32 links, a hickory, 6 inches, bears north 18 and one-half degrees east 30 links, thence east 22.66 chains to place of beginning, containing 91 acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to Dallas Decker by Walter H. Fisher, Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, acting as trustee under a certain deed of trust dated November 13, 1888, and recorded in deed book 31, at page 553, of the Land Records of Iron County, Mo., which deed to said Dallas Decker is recorded in book 41, at page 125;

Which conveyance was made in trust to the said B. P. Burnham to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes described therein;

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and interest, now past due and unpaid;

And, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of death, removal from the state or refusal to act, of said B. P. Burnham, as trustee, the then acting Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, shall act in his stead, and sell the foregoing property in case of default;

And, whereas, B. P. Burnham, trustee in said deed of trust, has refused to act as such trustee and foreclose the property conveyed by said deed of trust;

And, whereas the undersigned Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, has been requested by the legal owner and holder of said notes, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Iron County, Missouri, will sell the real estate above described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the City of Ironton, in the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, on

Monday, the 27th day of March, 1916, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness and the cost of executing this trust.

WM. BLUE, Sheriff and Trustee.
Ironton, Mo., February 21, 1916.

SIX FOR FIVE!

Only

Three More Days of the Big February Clearing SALE

If you haven't yet taken advantage of the Big Money-Saving Opportunities this Sale affords, **DON'T MISS THIS LAST CHANCE!**

We are offering **REAL BIG BARGAINS**, and there's Enough for All!

In order to make the Last Day of the Sale **THE GREATEST OF ALL**, we will, on next Saturday, February 26th, Withdraw All Prices as previously advertised, and substitute for that day, only, a

BIG SIX-FOR-FIVE SALE

This means that we will give on that day six articles for the price of five, all through the Store. The only exception will be on Corn and Feed Stuff.

For instance, if you buy 6 Cans of any kind Canned Goods, you pay for only 5. If you buy 5 pounds of Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Beans, Lard, Meat, etc., you get 6 pounds for the price of 5.

In all Dress Goods, Silks, Woolens, Wash Goods, Prints, Shirts and Domestic goods you will receive six yards for the price of five. (The same proportion will apply on any yardage above five.)

On purchases of Clothing, Suits, Trousers and Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Waists, and Shoes, customer will get \$6.00 worth for five dollars.

Six Pairs of Hose for the Price of Five. Six Shirts for the Price of Five.

Six Hundred Pounds of Flour for the Price of Five Hundred Pounds.

SIX of Everything we carry in stock for Price of FIVE.

This Offer Is for One Day Only, Saturday, Feb. 26.

Figure This Out for Yourself and Find What it Means in DOLLARS and CENTS to You!

Lopez Store Co.

SIX FOR FIVE!